



# Simulation of electrical wire explosion by nanosecond current pulse

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Научно-координационная Сессия "Исследования неидеальной плазмы"  
Декабря Москва

# MHD simulation of wire explosion

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \operatorname{div} \vec{V} = 0 \quad \rho \frac{d\vec{V}}{dt} = -\nabla P + \frac{c}{4\pi} [\vec{j} \times \vec{B}]$$

$$\rho \frac{d\varepsilon_e}{dt} = -P_e \operatorname{div} \vec{V} - \operatorname{div} \vec{Q}_e - Q_{ei} + G_J - G_R$$

$$\rho \frac{d\varepsilon_i}{dt} = -P_i \operatorname{div} \vec{V} - \operatorname{div} \vec{Q}_i - Q_{ei} \quad \vec{Q}_{ei} = -\kappa_{ei} \nabla T_{ei}$$

Diffusion of magnetic field:

$$\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} = -c \nabla \times \vec{E} \quad \vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} \quad \vec{j} = \sigma \left( \vec{E} + \frac{c}{4\pi} [\nabla \times \vec{B}] \right) = \frac{c}{4\pi} \nabla \times \vec{B}$$

Properties of matter :

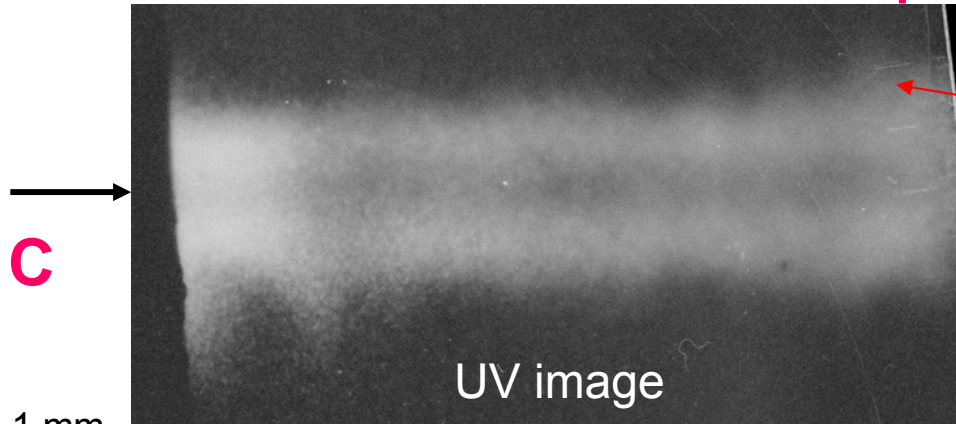
$$P(\rho, T) = P_e(\rho, T_e) + P_i(\rho, T_i) \quad \varepsilon(\rho, T) = \varepsilon_e(\rho, T_e) + \varepsilon_i(\rho, T_i) \quad \sigma = \sigma(\rho, T)$$

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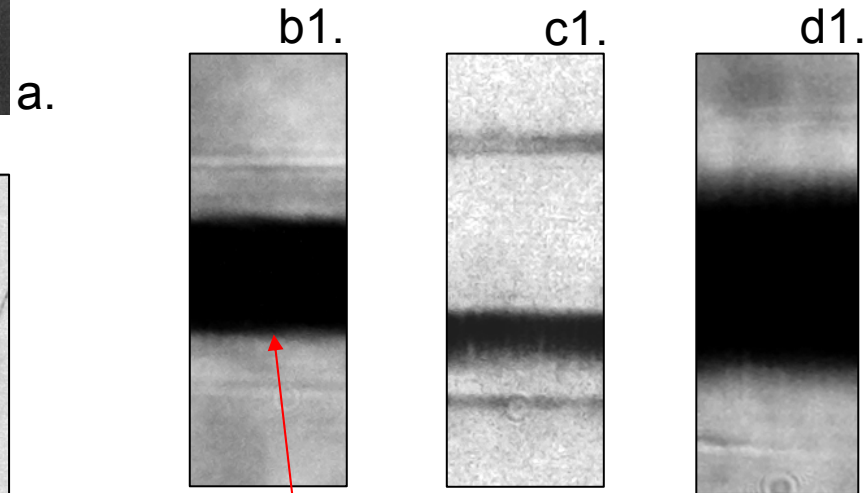
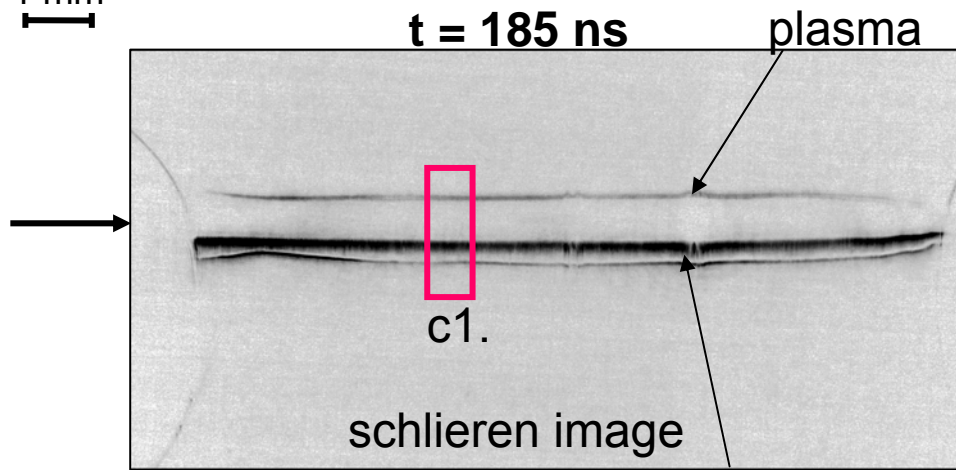
# Explosion of Al wire in vacuum

( $U_0 = 20$  kV,  $l = 12$  mm,  $d = 25$   $\mu\text{m}$ )

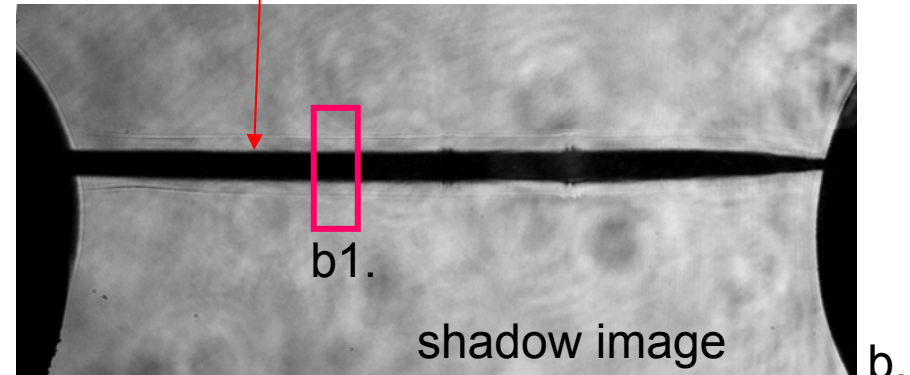
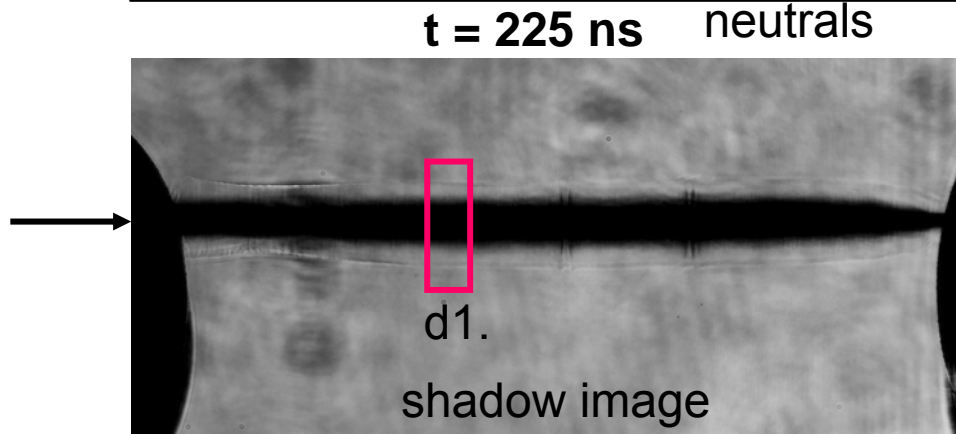
$t = 155$  ns



**A**  $V_{UV} \sim 3 \times 10^6$  cm/s;  $d_{UV} \sim 1250$   $\mu\text{m}$



**c.**  $V_{core} \sim 3 \times 10^5$  cm/s;  $d_{core} \sim 720$   $\mu\text{m}$   
 $t = 155$  ns



# Estimation of matter parameters

Al

155 ns – core

$$d_{core} \sim 720 \mu\text{m}$$

$$v_{core} \sim 2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$n \sim 7 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$T \sim 9 \times 10^3 \text{ K}$$

$$(T_{cr} \sim 8 \times 10^3 \text{ K})$$

155 ns – corona

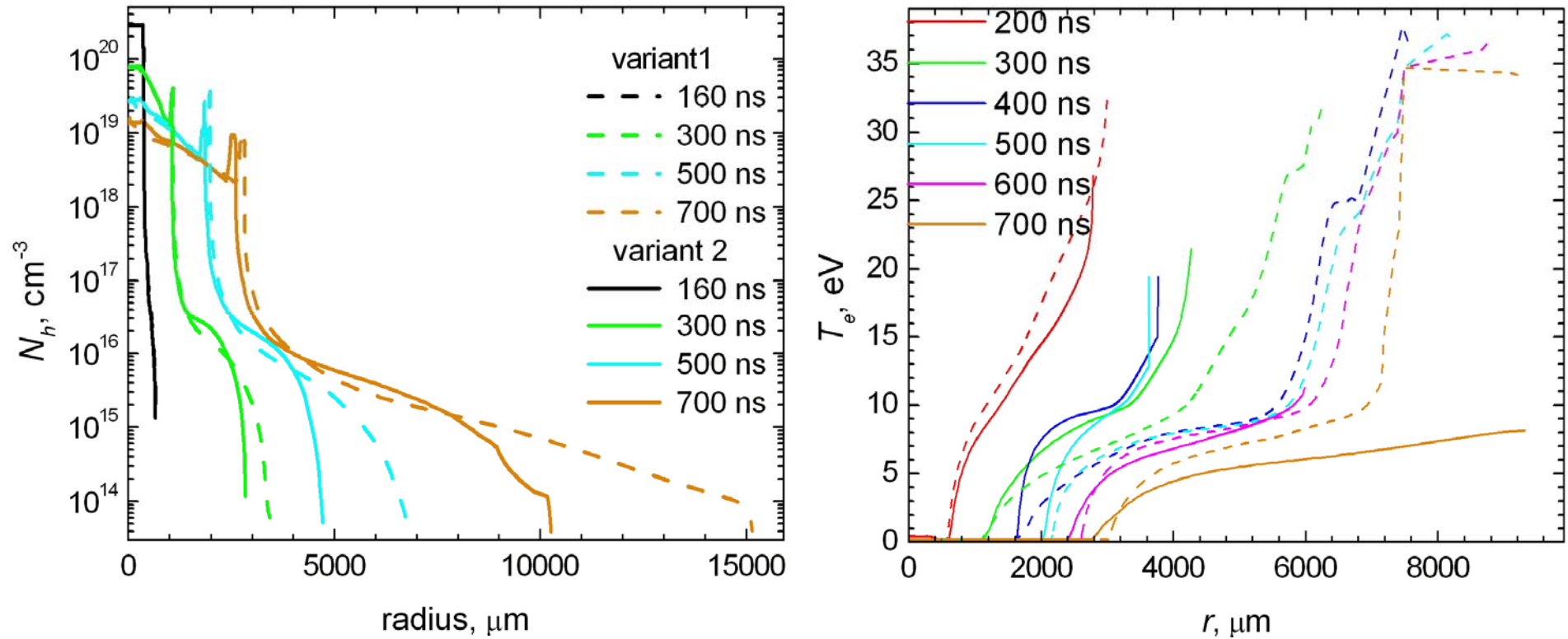
$$d_{UV} \sim 1200 \mu\text{m}$$

$$v_{UV} \sim 2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ cm/s}$$

$$\varepsilon_{UV} < 180 \text{ eV}$$

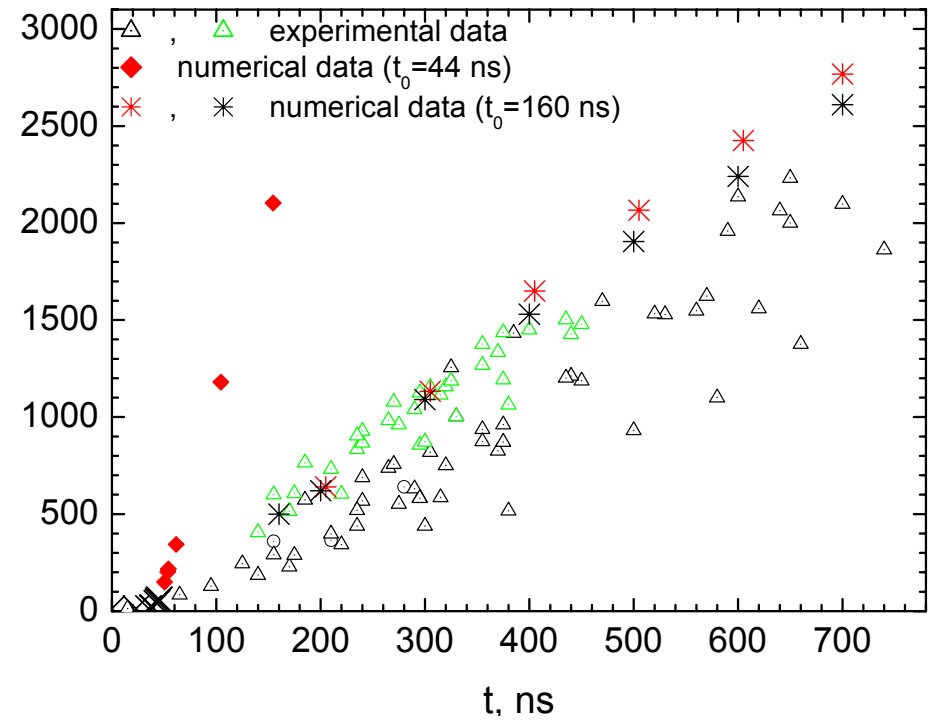
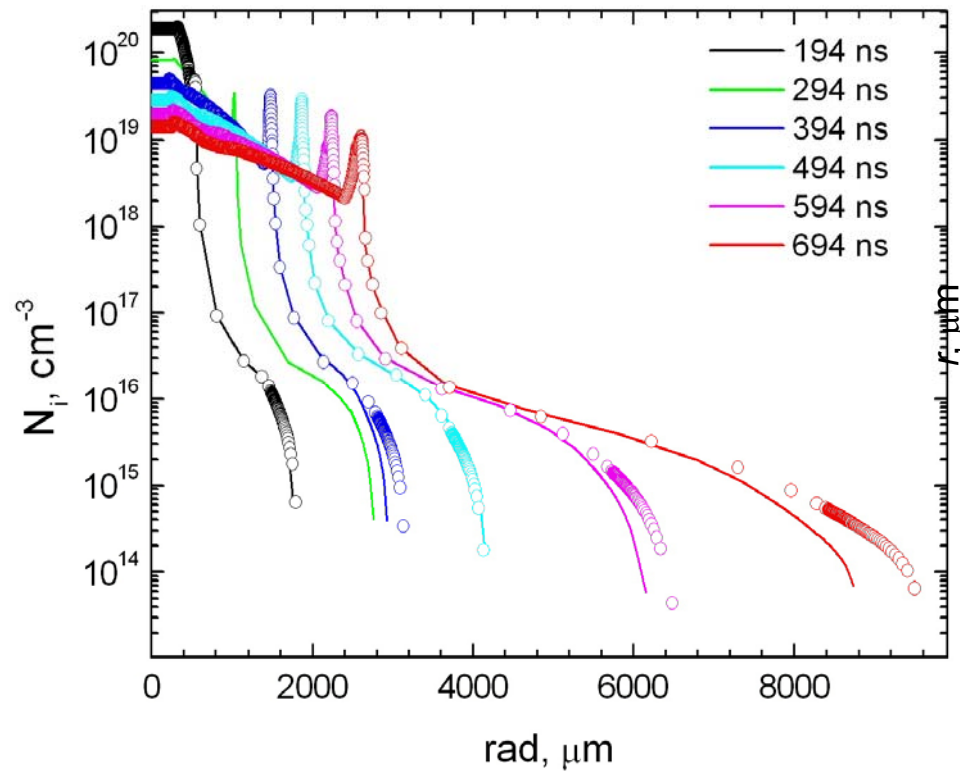
$$n_e \ll 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

# Numerical data

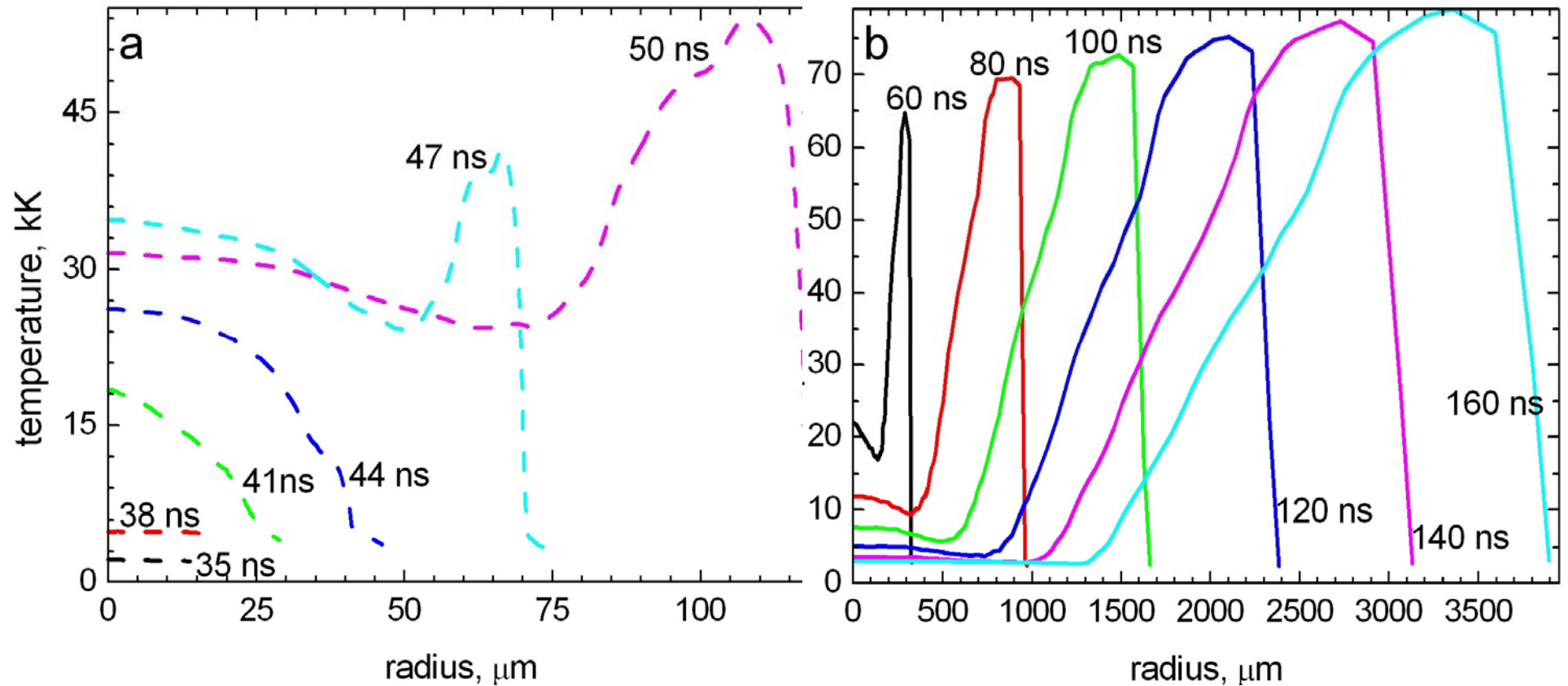


A.F. Nikiforov, V.G. Novikov, V.B. Uvarov, Quantum-Statistical Models of Hot Dense Matter and Methods for Computation Opacity and Equation of State. Fismatlit, Moscow, 2000

# Comparison of experimental and numerical data



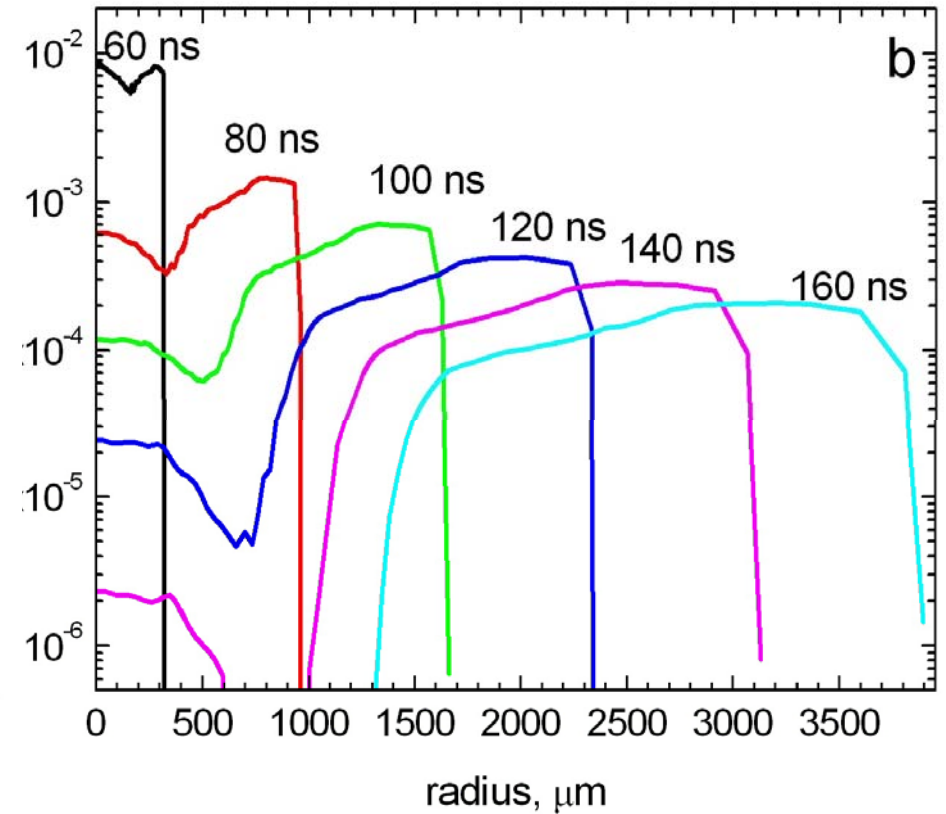
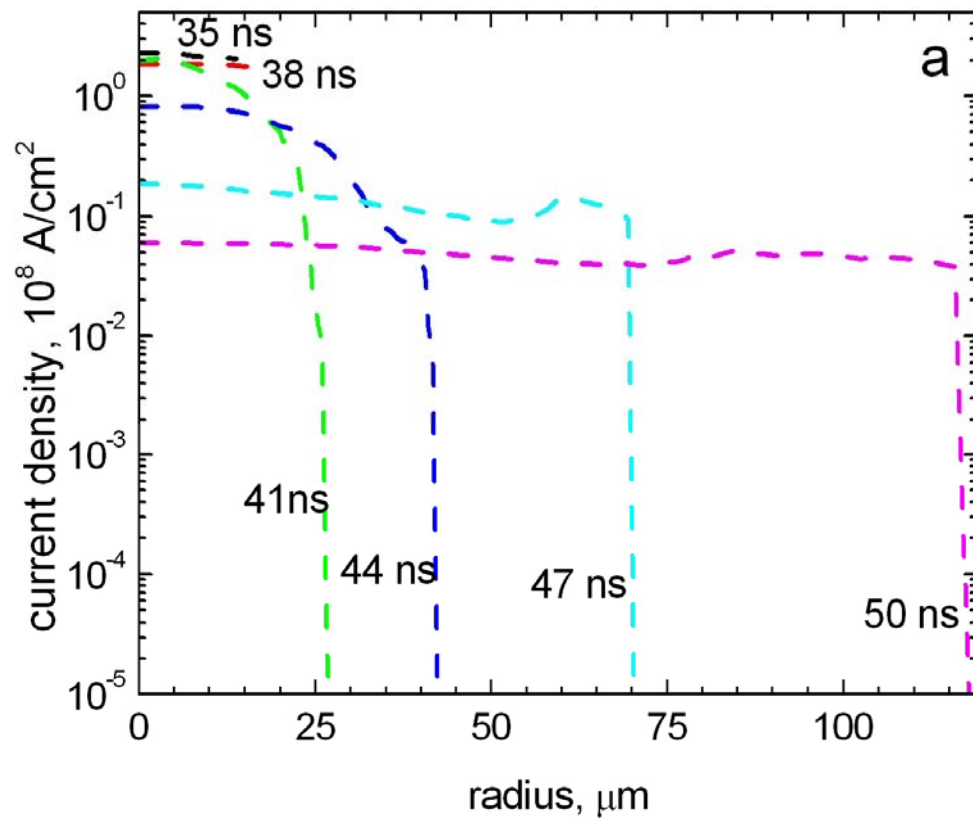
# Numerical results: “cold start” simulation



V. E. Fortov, K. V. Khishchenko, P. R. Levashov, and I. V. Lomonosov, Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. A 415:604, 1998

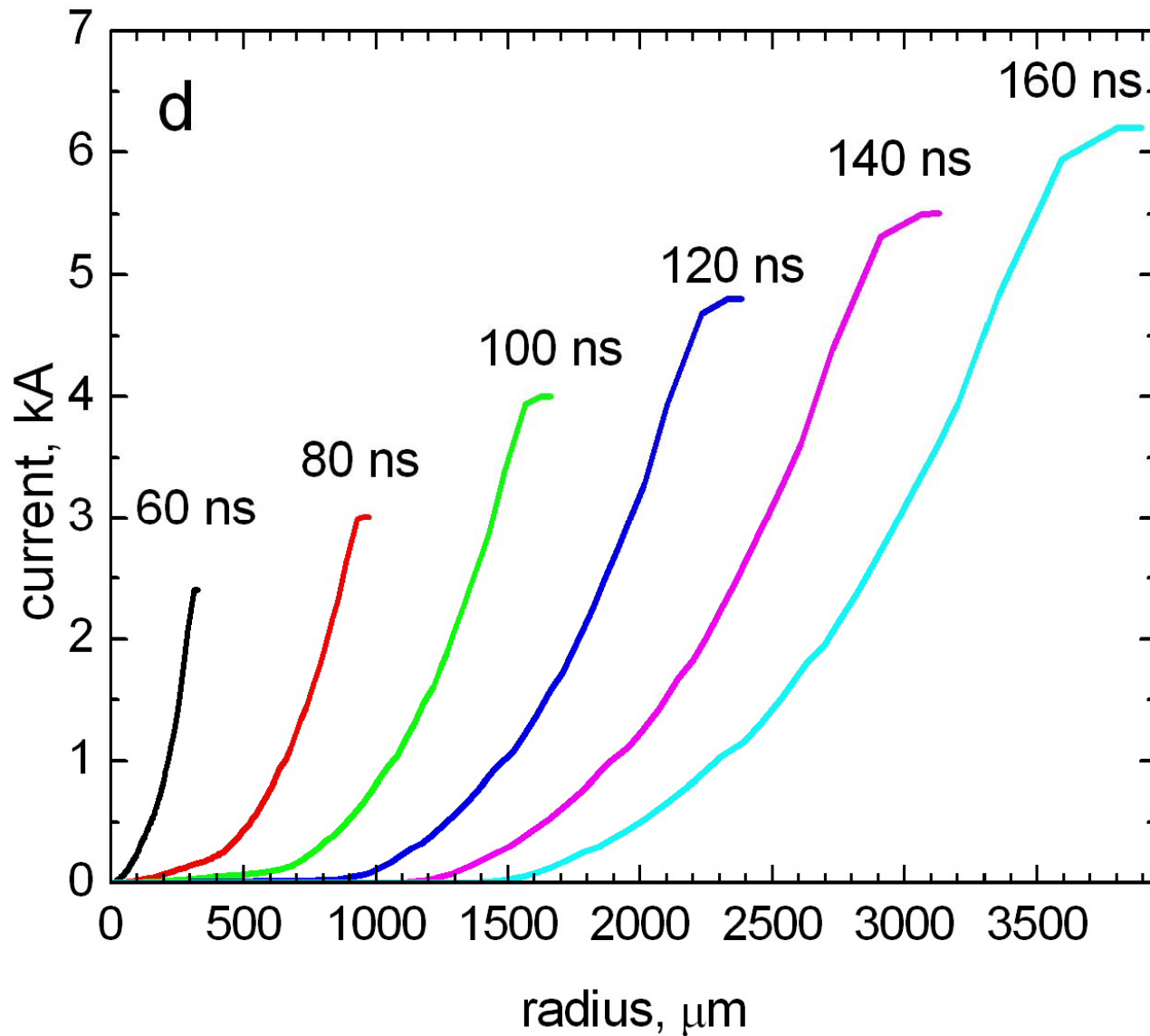


# Numerical results: “cold start” simulation

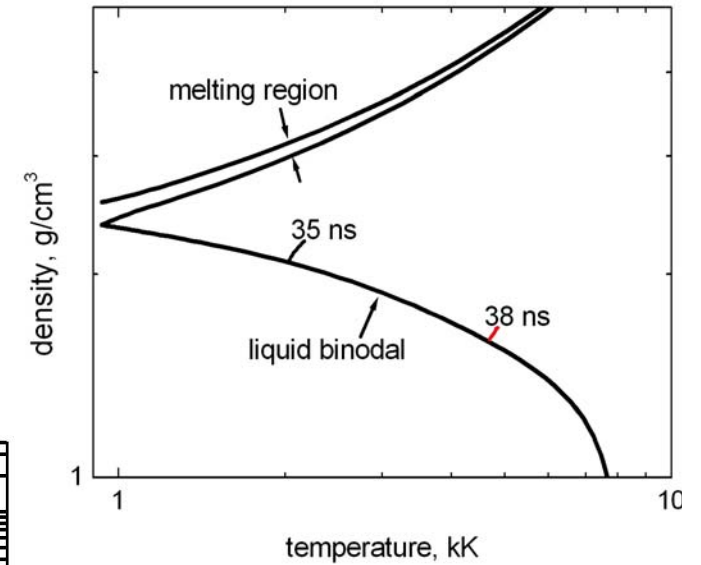
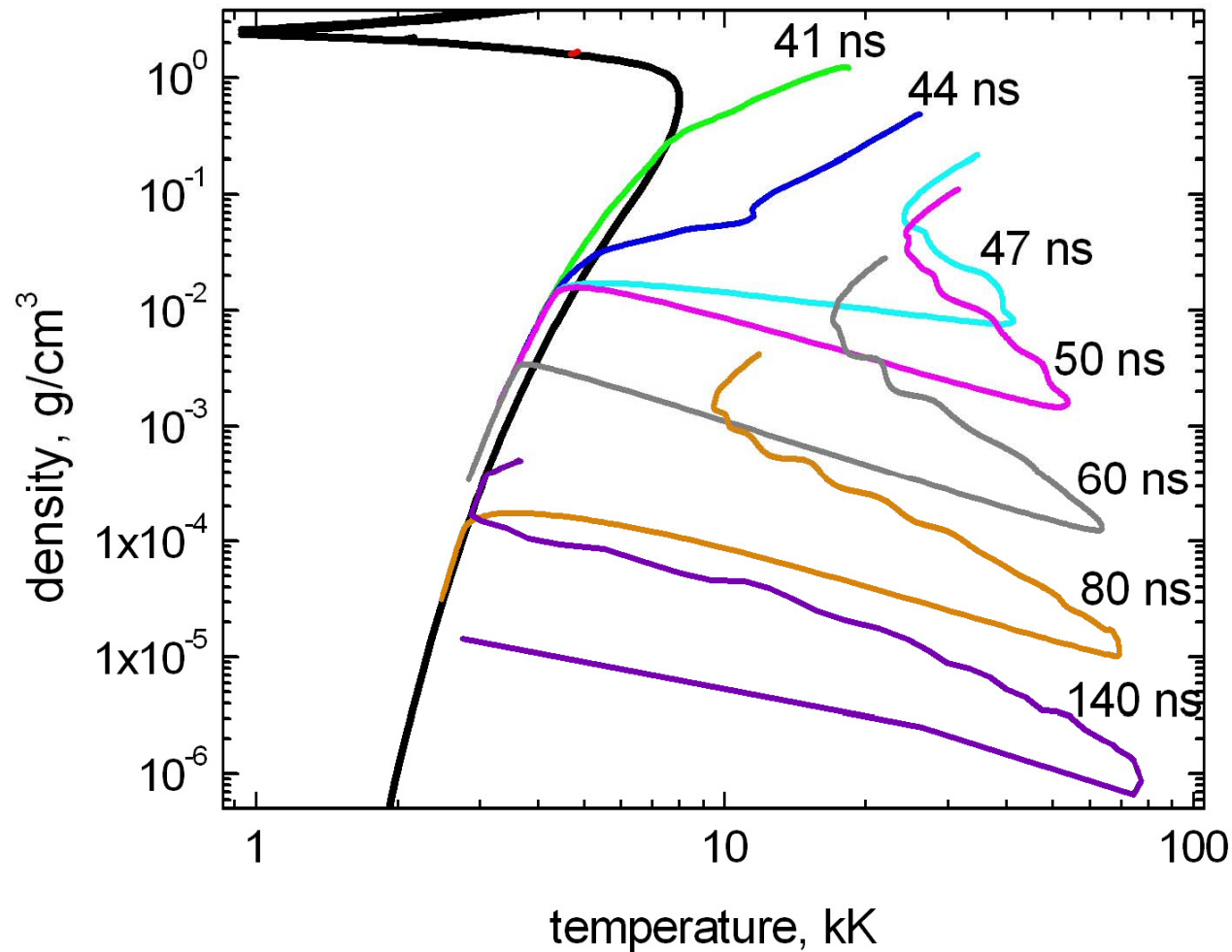




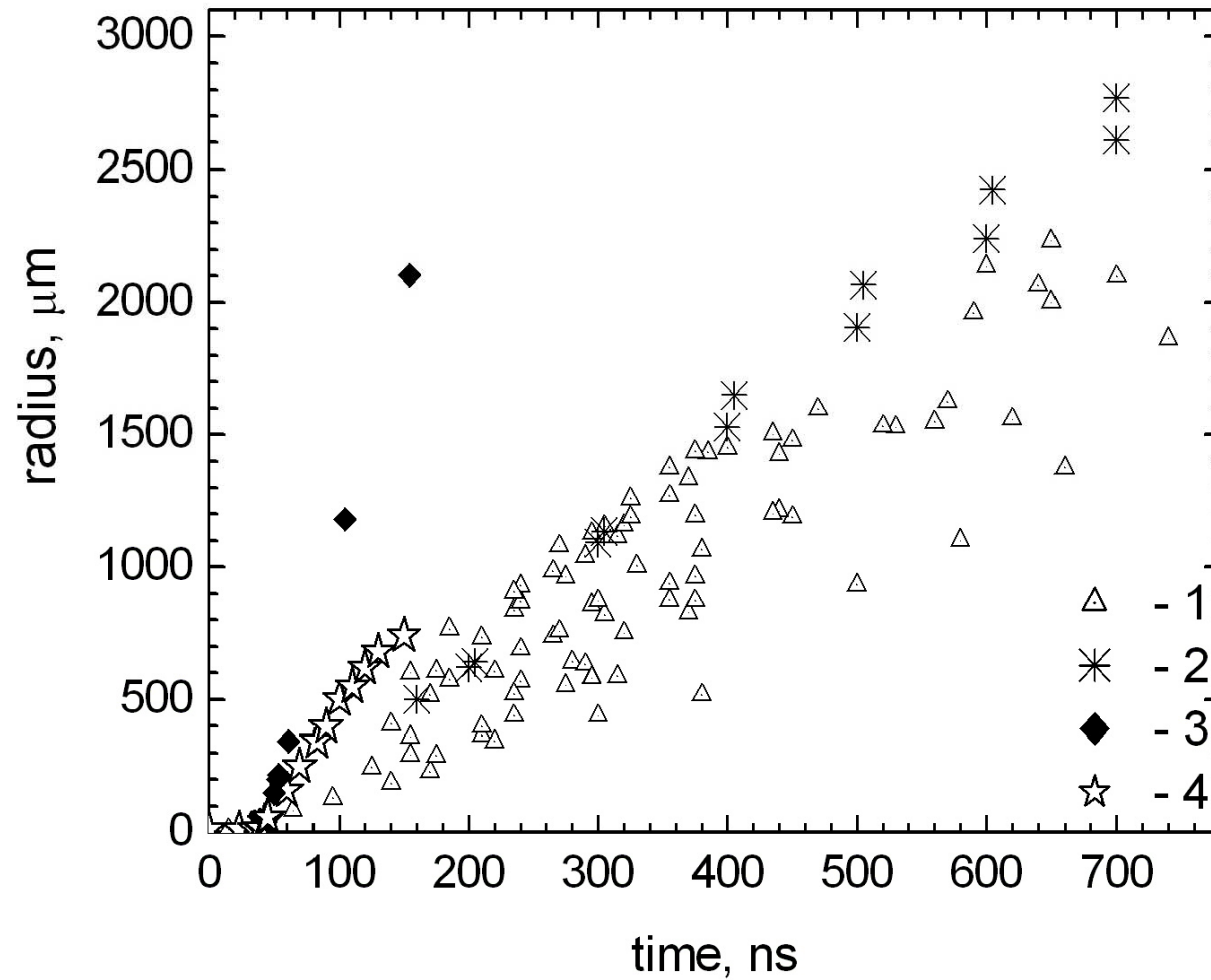
# Numerical results: “cold start” simulation



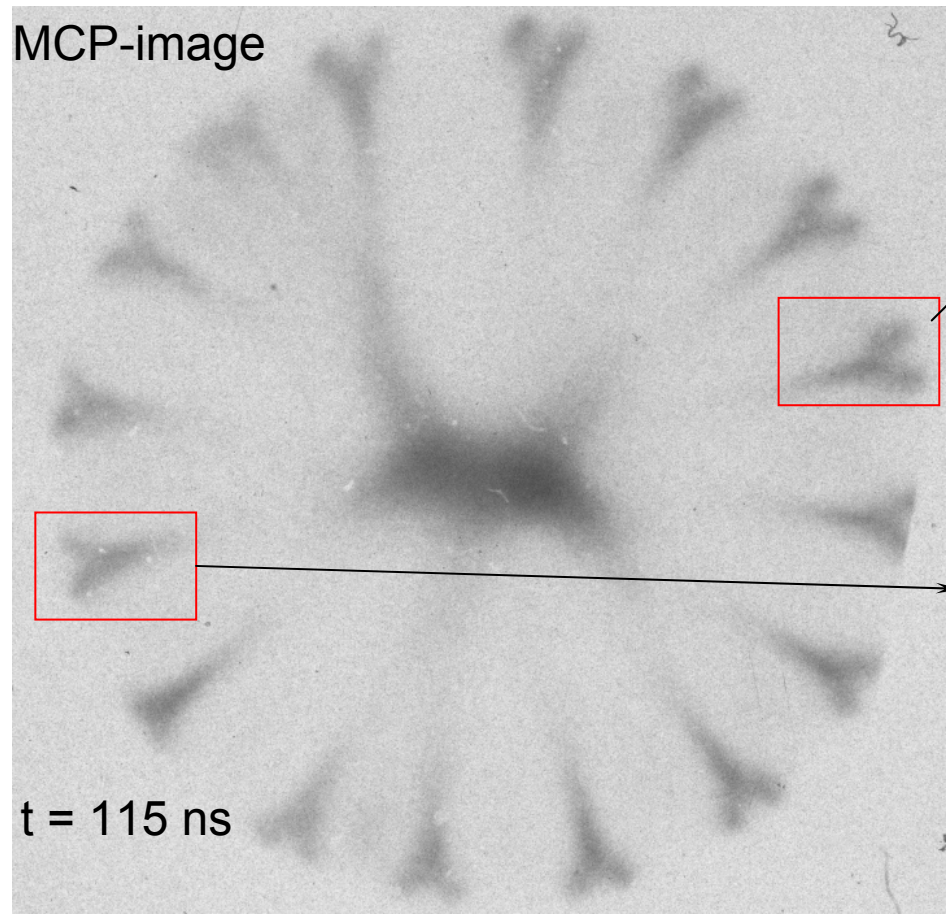
# Numerical results: “cold start” simulation



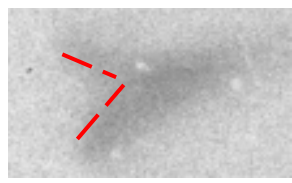
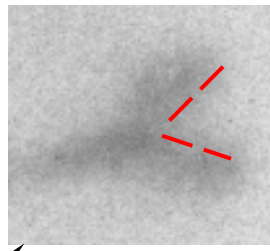
# Comparison of experimental and numerical data



MCP-image

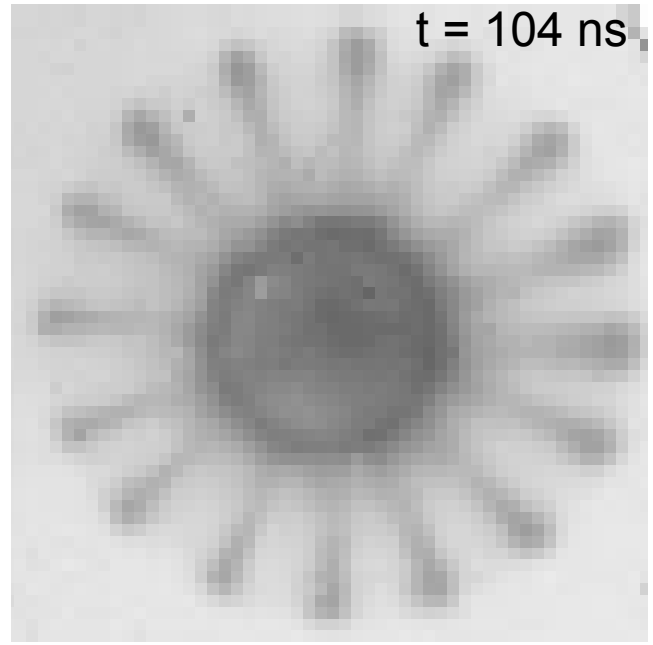


t = 115 ns



16-wire AI array:  
results obtained on  
COBRA-generator  
(Cornell University)

16-wire W array



t = 104 ns

# CONCLUSIONS

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*T*

*N*

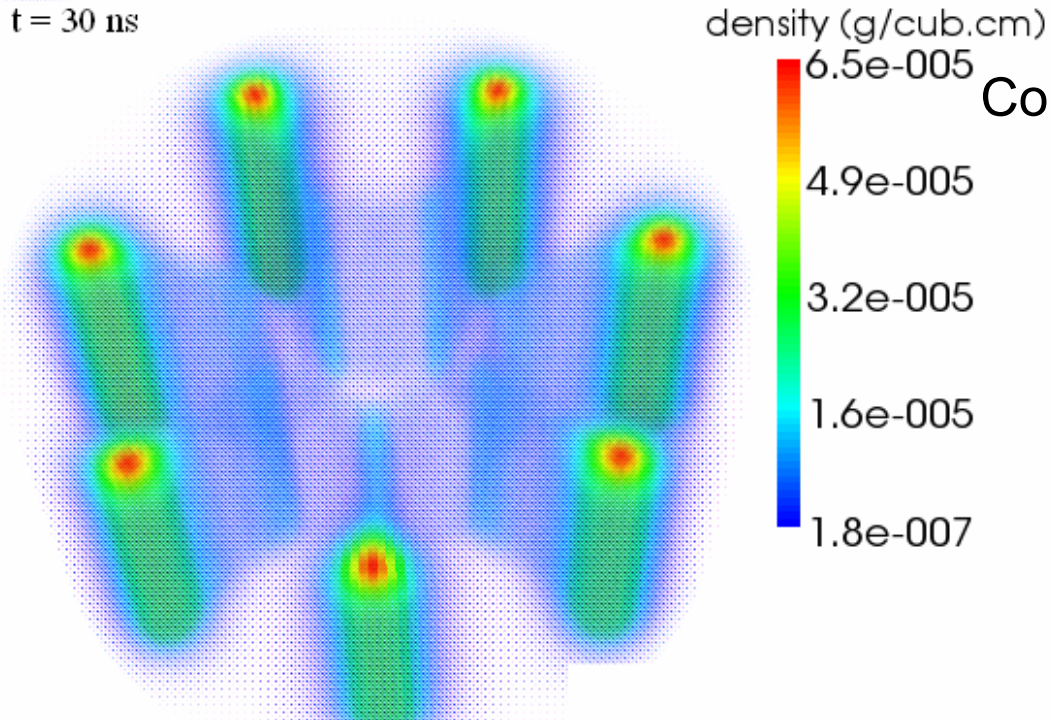
.

*T*

*N*



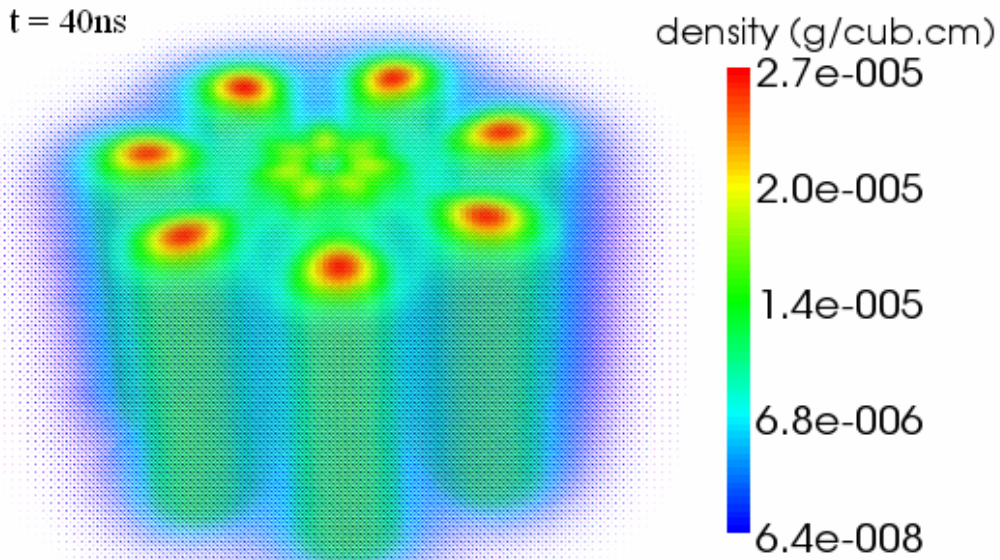
t = 30 ns



Compression of 7 tungsten wires array

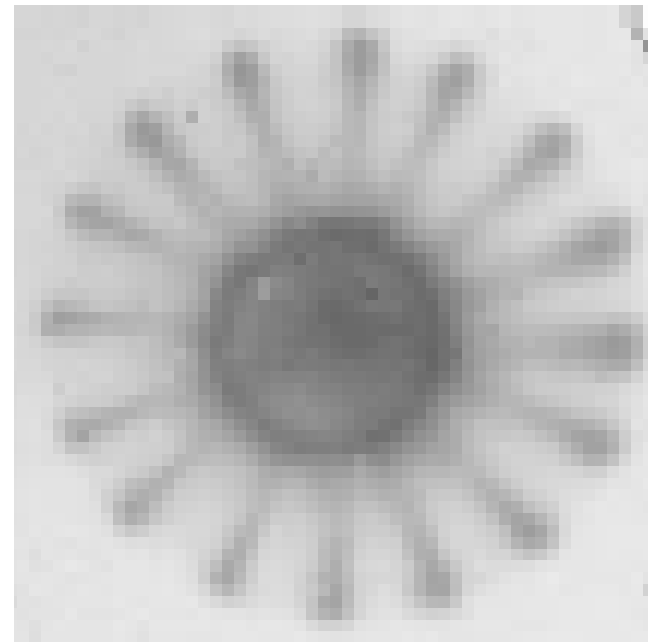
plasma streams from the wires

t = 40ns

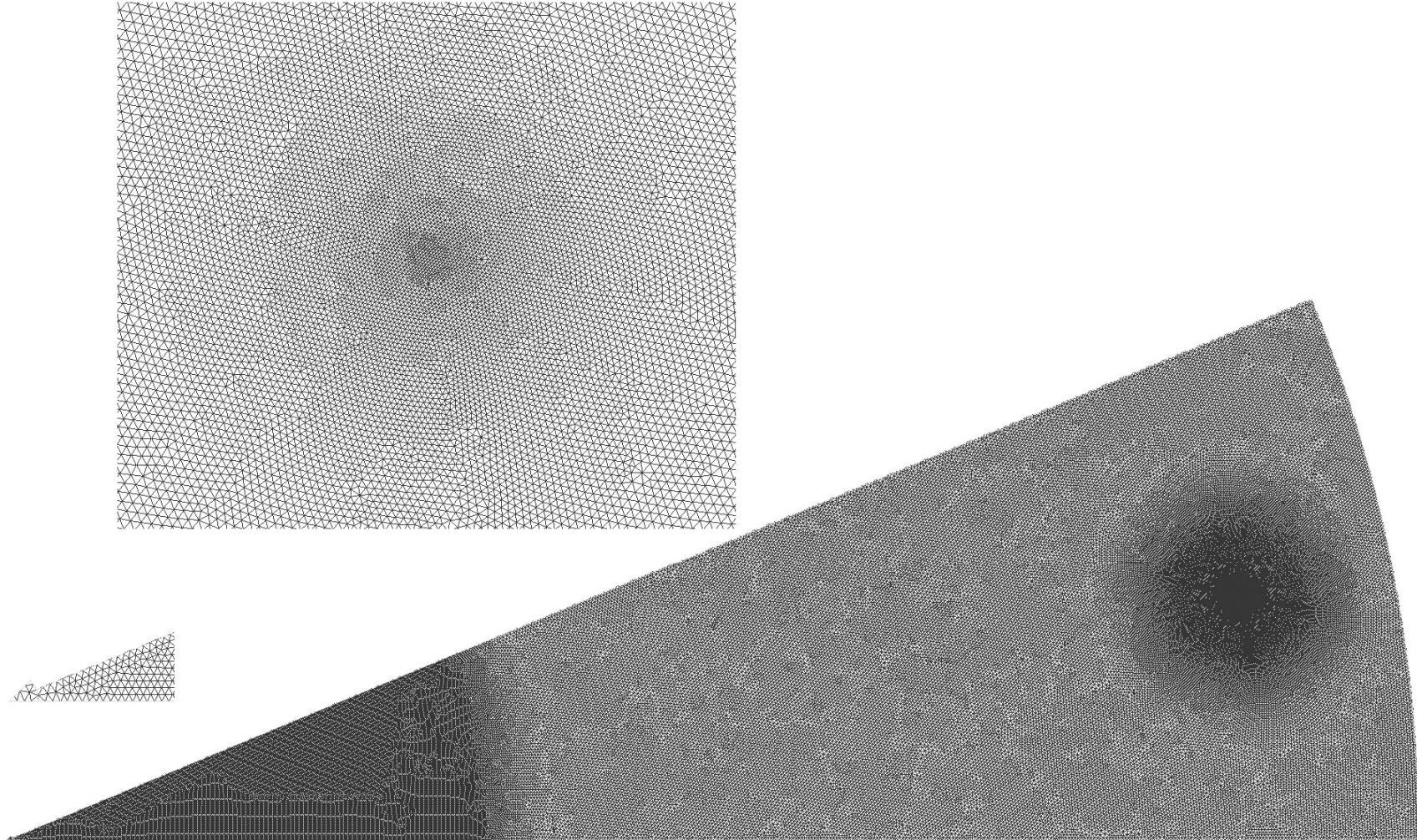


precursor column formation

16-wire W array



$$\Delta r_{\max} = \Delta z_{\max} = 20 \mu\text{m}, \Delta r_{\text{wire}} = 7.5 \mu\text{m}$$
$$N \sim 20000000$$





Thank you for your attention